

# The Camden Daily Journal.

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## The Change in Lincoln's Cabinet.

The Herald has the following editorial remarks:

Senator Fessenden, of Maine, lately Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has been appointed to the place in the Cabinet made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Chase. Mr. Fessenden is not a man after Mr. Lincoln's heart. He affiliates with that portion of the Republican party that has been arrayed against the President in the recent Cabinet troubles. He is an extremist, and his views on finance are essentially the same as those of Mr. Chase. Mr. Lincoln has taken his new Secretary on compulsion, and has thus been beaten at the very first step in the struggle that he seemed to brave in going to extremities with Mr. Chase. He has learned too late the real strength that could be concentrated against him in the Senate. He had too little faith in that opposition; but now, alarmed at the development of its power, he has been driven into the most complete approval and endorsement of Mr. Chase against himself; he has accepted Mr. Chase's double.

Of course, the trouble does not end here, Mr. Lincoln doubtless accepted Mr. Chase's resignation under the immediate pressure of a more than usually rough Cabinet quarrel; but, having accepted it, he thereby hastened the inevitable issue of a difficulty hitherto successfully smothered, covered up and kept dormant in the Republican party. The difficulty is the powerful and determined opposition of the Senate to Mr. Lincoln. So long as Mr. Chase was in the Cabinet, this opposition nursed its wrath and kept quiet. He controlled it. But upon his removal, the pent up bitterness began to discharge its fury. Other causes, therefore besides the knowledge of Tod's incompetency, were at the bottom of the objections to that gentleman. Mr. Lincoln, moreover, knew Tod's incompetency well as any one. But Tod is a nonentity, and he wanted a nonentity in his place. More than this, Tod was from Ohio. By this proffer of a man from Mr. Chase's State, he hoped to simply supply that gentleman's place and to keep otherwise the Cabinet status or balance. And the Senate opposed Tod, not because he was unfit for the place, but simply to declare its views that the Cabinet is a unit, and that the change of one member destroys the identity of the body, and that the whole must be made one.

It made this the basis of its opposition, and the array of the forces opposed to him on this point, frightened Mr. Lincoln into the temporary relinquishment of the struggle, and induced him to seek the first shelter he could find, and to escape on any terms. But he has not escaped. He has only shown to the Senate how much it may require and how ample its power is. The Senate will not be satisfied with one victory. Mr. Lincoln, in this difficulty with Mr. Chase, commenced a war that will not cease until he has re-organized his Administration through and through, and entirely changed the personnel of his Cabinet. It is therefore a quarrel that will inure to the public good; it is a storm that will clear the air, but it will be fierce.

THE CAPTURE OF WASHINGTON.—The Richmond Enquirer, of the 17th, says editorially: We tell no secret that should any longer be concealed, when we say that Mr. Davis is now as intent upon the defence of Richmond, and that he feels confident of effecting both. Grant may continue to hold on at Petersburg, and trust to Sedgwick and the hundred days' men to defend Washington; if he does he will lose not only the capture of Richmond, but the capital of his own country will be seized by the conquering Confederate.

## Geographical Position of Atlanta.

There are four railroads, terminating in Atlanta: The Georgia railroad, the Western and Atlantic, the Macon and Western, and the Atlanta and West Point. The first one of these the Georgia, was completed about 1828, and then terminated at "Whitehall," a small country town near the centre of Fulton county. Commencing at Augusta it ran in a northwest direction to that point. Then the Macon and Western was constructed from this city to Whitehall, and soon after the third village of Whitehall was named the town of Atlanta. The West Point road was the next constructed, running to the Chattahoochee river on the western boundary of the State. The Western and Atlantic, running northwest of Chattanooga, Tenn., followed.

The county of Fulton, of which Atlanta is the center, is bounded on its entire northwest face by the Chattahoochee river. This stream rises in the Black Mountains, spurs of the Blue Ridge, in Habersham county, and not far from where, in the same country, by the junction of the Tallulah and Chattooga creeks, the Savannah is formed. Flowing southwest, for a distance of one hundred and fifty miles it strikes the Alabama line south of the thirty-third parallel, and from thence runs almost due south, dividing the States of Alabama and Georgia, and finally empties into Apalachicola river and the Gulf of Mexico.

Seven miles north of Atlanta is the Chattahoochee bridge, where the Western and Atlantic Railroad crosses the river. This bridge has been destroyed by the Confederates, and is again being constructed by the Yankees. A few hundred yards above this bridge, Peachtree creek comes into the Chattahoochee from the east. A little creek called Nance's runs into Peachtree just above the mouth of the latter.

Farther up the Chattahoochee, and sixteen miles northeast of Atlanta, on its northern bank and in Cobb county, is the little town of Roswell, which at present is the base of the left wing of Sherman's army. This town is due east of Marietta.

Decatur is a town, or rather the first depot on the Georgia Railroad, four miles from Atlanta, and sixteen from Roswell.

Stone Mountain is an isolated, barren peak, several hundred feet in height, and perhaps two miles around the base abruptly rising from the plain like one of the Pyramids of Egypt, ten miles from Decatur and sixteen from Atlanta. It can be seen from a long distance off, and from its summit a grand view of the country can be obtained. There is not a tree or shrub upon it, but presents nothing to view but rocks and rocky cliffs. It is supposed that Logan's corps of Sherman's army has now possession of the mountain and the railroad near it. It is the only elevation of the slightest importance anywhere about Atlanta.

It is one hundred and thirty-eight miles from Atlanta to Chattanooga; one hundred and seventy-one from Atlanta to Augusta; eighty-four to West Point; one hundred and sixty-eight to Montgomery; and one hundred and ten from Atlanta to Macon. East Point is six miles west on the West Point road. The Macon & Western and the Atlanta & West Point railroads form a junction at East Point, but trains of either company run into the heart of the city. At one place, Peachtree creek runs within five miles of the city. At the last accounts the enemy were all along this insignificant little branch.

Fulton county is bounded on the east by DeKalb, on the south by Fayette, on the west by Campbell, and on the North by Cobb counties. It is oddly shaped, for whilst its extreme length from north to south is thirty miles, its width from east to west is only ten. It is drained by the Chattahoochee and Peachtree creek at the north, and another little creek in the southwest, the name of which we have forgotten. The land is of the poorest red clay and very unproductive. The surface of the country is generally flat with here and there small ridges, and wholly uninviting to the tillers of the soil.—Macon Confederate.

Among the stores taken at Martinsburg, Va., by the Confederates was \$1,000,000 worth of medical and a large amount of commissary stores, including 100,000 bushels of corn and oats. Merchants and sutlers had collected their immense stores, preparatory to forwarding them to Richmond for sale, as they deemed the capture of that place a mixed fact. These were appropriated by the Confederates.

## CAMDEN DAILY JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 27

A private despatch, received in Charleston, announces the death of Gen. C. H. STEVENS.

OUR LOSSES AT ATLANTA.—The Macon Telegraph says that our loss in the battle of the 22d is estimated at seven thousand, and that of the enemy at about twenty thousand.

GLEANINGS.—LEE'S strength is to GRANT'S, as four to five; HOOD'S (before the late battle) to SHERMAN'S as two to three. We are informed that GRANT'S present position is such that he can only move in one direction, viz: back to his boats: his teeth are drawn for the present. We have established a battery of over thirty pieces of artillery at Harrison's Landing, and command the James river at that point. There are no Yankees on the north bank of James river.

An infantry captain who has just come from Montgomery states that the enemy captured Talladega Friday night, and were met near Wetumpka Saturday morning by Gen. CLANTON. CLANTON made a gallant and desperate fight, but was overwhelmed, routed and completely defeated. They left the enemy within twenty-five miles of Montgomery, with no serious obstacle in their way to that city. Many parties, however, hold to the opinion that the raid is making for Andersonville, Ga. The force of the enemy is estimated at 6,000.

THE NEW YANKEE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—As the money question will, in all probability, ultimately settle the war question, the following sketch of Mr. FESSENDEN, who has just assumed the management of the Yankee finances, may prove acceptable to our readers. We clip it from an exchange, which credits it to the Washington Republican. We expect the Republican is right in placing FESSENDEN at the head of the U. S. Senate. The estimate of him, which we formed some years ago from personal observation, was, that although less adroit, and possibly less unscrupulous than SEWARD, he was, upon the whole, the ablest of the leaders of the Republican party.

William Pitt Fessenden stands at this time, without a doubt, at the head of the American Senate. I supposed him to be nearly six feet in height, possibly two inches under that measurement, and he would not, in my judgment, weigh over one hundred and fifty or sixty pounds. His face long and rather severe in expression, heavy eyebrows, dark brown hair streaked with gray, worn rather long and with a slight inclination to curl. I judge him to be about forty-five years of age. I should not think him a man of strong friendship, and yet he seems to be on familiar terms with all the Senators, occasionally enjoying a kind of dry laugh with those who come to him, or to whom he goes to chat. He pays little attention to style in dress, being behind the fashion, but there is nothing of the sloven in his appearance. His voice is clear, rather sharp in tone, and he speaks naturally and with about the proper amount of gesture. He impresses any one that hears him that he is not talking for talk's sake, but simply filling his position as a statesman, by bringing the powers of his mind to the elucidation of the subject matter under discussion. There is nothing florid in the style of Mr. Fessenden, but, on the contrary, his oratory is solid, probing, and yet sufficiently graceful to secure the attention of his audience.

## Arrivals at the Soldier's Rest

ON TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 25.

N. Hough—Co. G, 2d S. C. Regiment—sick—from Kershaw District.

C. R. Hatfield—Co. G, 2d S. C. Regiment—sick—from Sumter.

J. H. Clyburn—Co. A, 7th S. C. Battalion—sick—from Kershaw District.

G. P. Copeland—Co. D, 7th S. C. Battalion—sick—from Kershaw District.

A Yankee officer, prisoner at Camp Oglethorpe, Macon, attempted to escape Wednesday in rather an ingenious manner, and would have succeeded, but for a slight circumstance. Procuring some soot and grease, he blacked him self so well as to appear like a negro, and taking up one of the spades in the yard walked to the gate and requested permission of the sentinel to pass, as he had borrowed the spade and wished to return it to the owner. The guard supposing from his color and dialect that he was a negro, allowed him to pass, and he walked out, passing the officer of the day, who was in profound ignorance of his being a prisoner. Before he had walked many yards, however, one of the relief guard, who was lying down outside of the prison, observed that through the open shirt of the supposed negro the breast of a white man appeared. Suspecting the truth, he immediately hailed and carried him back to the prison, where he was examined and the trick discovered.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE GEORGIA FRONT.

ATLANTA, July 25.—The enemy made an attempt last night to break our lines. They were repulsed by Cheatham after a conflict of one hour. During the day, quiet prevailed around the city. The only demonstration being occasional picket firing.

The Yankees opened with shell again upon the city, shelling an hour with some vigor. No notice of the intention to shell the city was given, to enable the women and children to be removed to places of safety.

His barbarous violation of the usages of civilized warfare only enabled him to murder few non-combatants. Most of the shells come from 20 lbs parrots, on the line of the Western Atlanta railroad, and one of their guns east of the city. The gallant operations of Wednesday and Friday, seem to have impressed the Yankees with a wholesome desire to strengthen their flanks, which they are now doing.

The display this evening has been brilliant—indicating some movement of theirs.

The following address to the troops was read this morning, dated

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE, }  
July 25. }

SOLDIERS: Experience has proved to you that safety in time of battle consists in getting into close quarters with the enemy's guns and colors, and are the only unerring indications of victory. The valor of troops is easily estimated by the number of those secured.

If your enemy be allowed to continue the operations of flanking you out of position, your case is perilous. You have the will, and God will grant us the victory, which your commander and your country confidently expect.

J. B. Hood,  
General Commanding.

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, July 25.—The enemy it is reported crossed a portion of one corps to the North side of the James River, near City Point, doubtless for the purpose of preventing our artillery firing upon their transports. To-day has been remarkably quiet.

It seems now well ascertained that Grant is busily mining on our left, and strengthening his right, resting near the Weldon railroad. There was a heavy rain storm, with high wind, last night.

The Philadelphia Enquirer of the 22d says, Canby is proceeding against the enemy about Mobile, with a formidable fleet. The campaign in the James River is about to start again.

PETERSBURG, July 26.—To-day the siege was decidedly the most quiet during the campaign. Scarcely any picket firing, and not more than one or two discharges of artillery.

RICHMOND, July 26.—50 men of the 142d New York, just from New Orleans, were captured last night, on the landing, near Deep Bottom, below Chaffin's Bluff.

The following was received this afternoon:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, }  
July 26. }

To the Secretary of War:

General Early states that he attacked Major General Cook on the 24th, routing him, and pursued him five miles into Chester, when he was compelled to halt.

## Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIRST DAY.

Three hundred and fourteen shots have been fired at Fort Sumter since our last report. No casualties are reported.

No change in the fleet is reported.

When you pity suffering do not put your hand upon your heart, but in your pocket.